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Lexington

Weekly

Intelligencer.

VOL. 14. GEO. S. RATHBUN, SR. GEO. S. RATHBUN, JR. Notacy Public.

LEXINGTON, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

1884.

SPRING AND SUMMER ANNOUNCEMENT!

GRAND OPENING!

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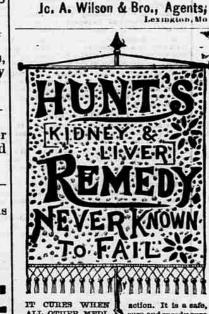
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and thus, in the order of the number of empty bars received from each, to the twenty five successful contestants. Each lass must bear our oriental Bull Durham label, U. S. Revenue stamp, and Caution Notice. Bars must be done up securely in a packase, with name and address of sender, and number of bars contained, plainly marked on the outside, and must be sent, charges prepaid, to Blackwell's Burham Tehneco Co., DURHAM, N.C. Every seminal package has picture of Bull.
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Mo. P. R. R. Time Table. Passenger. East West East West [10:45 pm 4:15 pm 4:15 pm 5:19 pm 5:19 pm 5:41 pm 8:14 am 5:56 am 2:25 pm 4:05 pm 53 pm 6:12 pm 40 am 8:30 am 1:10 pm 7:40 am 8:30 am 1:10 pm 5:00 pm 7:28 am 6:20 am 12:45 pm 5:30 pm 7:00 am 7:00 am 7:00 am 7:00 am 7:30 pm 10:20 am 7:30 pm 6:34 am 48 am 10:00 am 7:45 pm 6:32 am 7:22 pm 6:28 am 7:30 pm 7:29 pm 6:28 am 7:30 pm 7:29 pm 6:28 am 7:30 pm 7:30 7:30 (22 pm 9 00 pm 6 07 am 9 23 am 5:30 am 11:50p

4 16 pm 11:15 am 3 20 pm 12:10 pm Sunday train leaves Kansas City for Browns-ville at 7:07 a.m., Lexington 9:05 and strives at Brownsville at 10:40 Returning, leaves Brownsville at 5:00 p.m., arrives at Lexington at 9:30 and Kansas City at 11:25. Morning train west makes all western con-nections at Kansas City. Both passenger trains make all connections to and from St. Laus. Through Steeper, Reclining thair and conch to St. Louis. Tickets and connection to all ouising and language checked. Tourist and exat Louis. Tickets and connection to a nts, and baggage checked. Tourist and ex sion tickets on sale. C. B. RUSSELL, Agt.

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. All's Well. BY THOMAS DISDIN.

[From ''The British First."]

Or sailing on the midnight deep,
When weary messmates soundly sleep,
The careful watch patrols the deck,
To guard the ship from force of wreck;
And while his thoughts oft honeward yeer,
Some friendly voice salutes his ear,—
What cheer? brother, quickly tell;
Above,—below. Good night all's well.

Before Sailing. (From all the YearRound. I Lean closer, durling, lot thy tender heart Beat against mine that aches with heavy woe Drop thy quick woman's tears to soothe thy

weep,
5) says the song, so runs the world's beheat;
Yet time will pass, and tender comfort creep
With hope in company unto thy breast.
Now ere we past, while yet on lip and check
Close kieses lineer, clinging, passionate,
There is a larewell word love fain would speak,
A tender thought love tabors to translate
in earnest words, whose memory through the
Years years shall coim thy soul, and dry thy dropping

f in thy garden when the roses blow, Or by the shelter of thine evening fire, in any wint er gloom, or summer glow, Thy soul floats seaward with a fond desire conder and stronger than thy tender use.) Think thou, "Ohe longs for the across an ioam;"
And it, sweet-failing like the evening dews.
A special pea we catoride thine heart and home
Then say thou, dear, with softly bated breath
"In some ione wilderness beyond the sea,
Whether in light of life, or gloom of death,
My lover's spirit speaks to God for me!"
Kiss me, beloved, without doubt or dread,
We are not sunsered, though larewell be said.

Two Mediæval Student Songs. The Lover's Monologue

JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS These songs are translated from the Carmin urana. The originals are in Latta, of the relfth century.

Love rules everything that is; Love doth change hearts in a kiss; Love seeks devious ways of biles: Love than honey sweeter, Love than gall more bitter. Blud Love hath no modesties. Love is lukewarm hot and cold, Love is timid, over-bodd, Love is timid, over-bold; Loyal, treacherous, manifold.

Present time is fit for play: Woe to old folks, sad are they! Let an old man, chill and drear,

Oft he sleeps with sorry cheer, Too cold to delight ther Naught could less invite thee Youth with youth must mate my dear. Blest the union I desire; Naught I know, and maight require, Better than to be thy squire.

Love flies all the world around: Love in wanton wiles is wound: Therefore youth and maid are bound in Love's fetters duly, She is joyless truly Who no tover yet hath found: All the night in grief and smart She may leaven; by She must languish, wear her heart Better is that woman's part. Love is simple, Love is sty; Love is pale, of rubily dye;
Love is all things, low and high:
Love is serviceable
Constant and unstable:
Love obeys art's empery.
In this closed room Love takes flight;
In the silence of the night;
Love made captive, conquered quite.

The bothe young year is upward steering;
Wild winter dwindles, disappearing:
The short, short days are growing longer;
Rough weather yields, and warmth is stre
Since January dawnest, my mind
Waves bother, theher, love-inclined
For one whose will can loose or bind.

The Queen of Love my heart is kitting With her gold arrow point-itsiliting; The God of Love, with torches burning, Lights pyre on pyre of ardent yearning: She is the girl for whom 1'd the; I what none dearer far or nigh; Though grief on grief upon me lie

I with her love am thralled and taken, Whose flower doth flower, bud, blo waken; Sweet were the labor, light the bur len, ould mouth kiss mouth for wage and guerdon! No touch of lips my wound can still, Unless two hearts grow one, one will, One longing! Flower of flowers, larewell! THE PLATFORM.

and old issues perish. But the fundamental principles of the democracy, approved by the united voices of the people, remain and will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free governo ent. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the states and the supremacy of the tederal government within the limits of the constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberies and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed to peace, and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government; but it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be

squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed; it imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for math holdings by actual settlers; it has given away the people's heritage tilt now a few radrousts and non-resident alread, individual and corpe-rate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two reas.

REPUBLICAN FALSE PRETENSES. war, leaving widows and orphans; it left to a democratic house of representatives to equalize both bounties and pensions. It profers a pledge ocorrect the irregularities of our tarif; is reated and has continued them. Its own tarif commission confessed the need of more than 2 commission confessed the need of more than 21 per cent. reduction; its congress gave a reduction of less than 4 per cent. It protestes the protection of American snanufactures, it has study cited them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which faxes raw materials. It professes to protect all American industries; it has impoverished many to submitze a few. It professes the protection of American labor; it has depleted the returns of American architects are industried for the confesses are confessed as a few confesses are confessed as a confesse of the confesses are confessed as a confessed as can agriculture—an industry followed by half our people—It professes the equality of all men before the law; attempting to fly the status of col-CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS.

optruption, outbreaking exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its independent journals no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its councils or a veto upon bad nominations. That change is necessary is proved by an existing surphies of more than \$100,000,000, which has yearly been collected from a suilering people. Unnecessary taxation is a just taxation. We denomice the republican party for hyping failed to relieve the results from existing. republican party for haying failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes which have paralyzed business crappled industry and deprived tabor of employment and of just reward. The democracy pied sessits it to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for law and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners.

THE TARIFF PLANK Knowing tall well, however, that legislation affecting the operations of the people should be first writer in that state to call in question and conservative in m-thod, not in advance of public opinion but responsive to its demands, the democratic party is piedged to revise the tariff in a spirit of firmess to all interiors. But in making reduction in taxes, it is csts. But in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this givernment, taxes collected at the custom-house have been the chief source of tederal revenue. Such they must continuate to be Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation forsuccessful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardated of the labor and capital than involved, the process of reform must be stilled in the exceution to this plain digitate of justice. A laxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The tier of four countinuance, so that any change of law must be at the convention that it is not every step regardated of the labor and capital that is involved, the process of reform must be stilled in the exceution to this plain digitate of justice. A laxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The tier of four counties, of which Erle is the chief, sent their delegates to the convention pled ged to vote for Grover Cleveland, and for nobody else. They knew their man, and soon taught the convention to know him. On the morning after the taught school in Baltimore, studied theology, spent some months at Princeton in taxation can add must be effected without depriving American labor. of the ability to comp. te succe shifty with for-eign labor, and without imposing lower rates of

the "internal revenue" is a war tax, and, so long as the law continues, the money levied therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the retherefrom should be sacredly devoted to the re-list of the people from the remaing bardens of the war and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy solders disa-bled in line of duty in the wars of the republic, and for the payment of such pensions as con-gress may from time to time grant to such sol-dicts—white fund for the satiors having been al-ready provided—and any surplus should be paid into the treasury.

THE DEMOCRACY BELIEVES IN HONEST MONEY. constitution, and a circulating medium converti-ible into such money without loss. Asserting the equatity of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the government in its deal-ings with the people, to mete out equal and ex-act justice to all citizens, of whatever nativity.

HONEST CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM common schools, so that every child in the last may be taught the rights and duties of citizen-ship. While we tayor all legislation which will

We believe that labor is best rewarded where all propositions which upon any prefext would

no power exists in this government to expair the an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act. This country has never had a well-defined and executed foreign policy save under democratic administration. That the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone; that as the result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisi-ana, Florida. California and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone and con-trast these grand acquisitions of democratic state-manship with the purchase of Alaska, the sale-mansing with the purchase of Alaska, the sole truit of a republican administration of near-ly a quarter of a century.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transporta-tion to Idewater. AN AMERICAN POLICY DEMANDED

Under a long period of democratic rule solutioned by one political party. Frequent controlled by one political party. Frequent change of administration is as necessary as constant recurrence to the popular will. Otherwise abuses grow, and the government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are giverned, for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country—hence a change is demanded. The republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminescence. In practice it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frands and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the government are sufficient to have called for reform within the republican party, yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a bicket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt.

A CHANGE DEMANDED.

Therefore a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1576, lut the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud of the point of outstripping that of outstripping and on the point of outset received to the party of republican party. British policy our commerce has been left to British bottons and the American flag has almost been set to be set to be find by our commerce has been left to British bottons and the American flag has almost been party and and on the point of outsety our commerce has been left to be rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottons and the American flag has almost been bett to British bottons and the American flag has almost been left to British bottons and the American flag ha

> With profound regret we have been appriy the venerable statesman, through whose p pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of this Re-public from the labors and the name of Samue

almost revolutionized Buffalo's muni-cipal government. With no more pow-With this statement of the hopes, principle and purposes of the democratic party, the gre-sue of reform and change in administration er than his predecessors had, he inaugurated reforms before only hoped for, and corrected abuses which had be-come almost venerable. Accounts dited, since he pointed out what is re-quired of an officer whose duty it is to audit. The wholesome rule of com-petition was adopted for important

Sketches of the Lives of the Demo Two Strong Candidates.

Both Men Distinguished Alike for Integrity and Ability. GROVER CLEVELAND. Grover Cleveland, the democratic cominee for president of the United States, was born on the 18th of March, 1837, in the little village of Caldwell, the nomination of Mayor Cleveland for Essex county, N. J. His great-grand-governer of the state of New York as

father, Aaron Cleveland, who was a a surprise. It was no surprise to the

taught school in Baltimore, studied theology, spent some months at Princeton, and in 1828 was ordained a Presbyterian clergyman. Grover Cleveland was educated at him instead of the republican candithe public schools of New Jersey and date. Within a week many other leadat an academy in Clinton, Oneida county, New York. At the age of sixteen took the same bold ground. Republihe became a clerk in the New York Blind Asylum. There he happened to meet a young man who prevailed upon him to seek his fortunes in the Far agreed in repudiating the Folger and West. They started for Cleveland, forgery ticket. Thousands of republi-Ohio. On their way they stopped at Cans, led by the Young Men's Club, of Buffalo, N. Y., where young Cleveland Brooklyn, voted for Grover Cleveland, paid his respects to his uncle, Mr. and thousands more refrained from Lewis F. Alen. This gentleman was voting for any governor. He swept the very favorably impressed with the state like a tidal wave, carrying all beyong man, whom he saw for the first fore him, and being elected by a ma-

SETTLING IN BUFFALO. As much to dissuade his nephew from the western venture as anything, Mr. Allen told him that he was in need of a clerk, and if he would stop in Buttalo he should have the situation. The offer was a tempting one, for employthe western venture as anything, Mr. offer was a tempting one, for employ-We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister reputales of North, Central and South America, but cut tangling alliances with none. We believe in tonerest money, the gold and silver comage of the constitution, and a circulating mealum converting the property of the constitution, and a circulating mealum converting the constitution. mosphere of the city. cannot desert him now in the midst of land as governor has been highly satisthe journey." It was finally agreed that Grover should interview his triend factory and fully in accordance with his views expressed in his letter acupon this subject, and, if possible, gain his consent. Mr. Cleveland, much to cepting the nomination. All the ap-pointments to office which he has made his gratification, found that his comrade was willing to release him from his agreement to go to Ohio, and Grover Cleveland became a resident of Buffalo. Mr. Cleveland had already determined upon the law as a profession, and arrangements were consummated for a law student's desk in the office of Messrs. Rogers, Bowen & Rogers. It was not long before the law firm intimated to the uncle that his nephew was a talented young man, and they very soon felt justified in paying him a handsome salary, which they found handsome salary, which he freed regardless of the shower of abuse which he knew to be coming. Many of his other vetes have been singularly objectionable to New York ward politicians. Many of the bills he has signed have had a like effect. For instance, those curtailing grasp, his ambition has been rather a sort of rational longing for the honor handsome salary, which they found him abundantly able to earn. Mr. Cleveland was admitted to practice as an attorney in 1859. After his admission he continued with his preceptors for four years, which, with the previous four years served as a student, gave him eight years of the best kind of legal experience. He was then ap-pointed assistant district attorney for party. the county of Erie by District Attorney C. C. Torrance, which position he filled with marked ability for a period had a memorable contention last fall. of three years. He was nominated by It arose from the following letter which the democratic county convention in the governor sent to John Kelly, and 1865 for district afterney to succeed which was afterward published in fac Mr. Torrance and was defeated at the simile in the organ of the Tammany polls by Lyman K. Bass. Mr. Cleve-Boss. Mr. Grady, the gentleman alludland formed a law partnership with the ed to, had been virulently hostile to the late J. V. Vanderpool on the 1st of August, 1866, which was continued until January, 1869 He then became a obnoxious. Here is the governor's member of the firm of Laning, Cleve-land & Folsom, the late A. P. Laning and the late Oscar Folsom being his associates. The firm remained in existence for two years, and until Mr. is not without hesitation that I write Cleveland retired therefrom to assume this. I have determined to do so, howthe daties of sheriff of Erie county, to ever, because I see no reason why l

the duties of sherill of Erie county, to ever, because I see no reason why in the which makes ours the land of literty and the asylum of the appressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the diminishment of his official term as sheriff in the every nation of his official term as sheriff in the every nation of his official term as sheriff in the became a member of the firm of the not wish to conceal the fact that my cratic faith, we nevertheless do not sanction the importance of the first of the fi that against the immicration or importation of Mongolians to these choices our gates be closed. The democratic party misses that it is the dury of this government to protect with equal distingtion and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured. United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departy of this government to distinct the respected by the executive and legislative departy of the other considerations having relation of our own government and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to efficiently protect all the rights of person and property of every American citizen in toreign lands, and demand and enforce mill reparation for any invesion thereof. An American citizen in toreign lands, and demand and enforce mill reparation for any invesion thereof. An American citizen in toreign lands, and demand and enforce of under the name gov. rament for any act done in his own country of under the edge of the copartnership and the formation of another under the name of Cleveland & Bissell. In December, 1881, Mr. George J. Sicard was admitted as a partner in the law firm, and commanded a large procedule and increative practice. At the close of the person at the close of Mr. Bass' congressional career his failting health induced him to seek a residence in Colorado, resulting in a dissolution of the copartnership and the improvement of the people, and the improvement of legislation, based upon a popular firm, and commanded a large procedule and increative practice. At the close of Mr. Bass' congressional career his failting health induced him to seek a residence in Colorado, resulting in a dissolution to the welfare of the party and the approval to be secured by a change for the other considerations having relation to the welfare of the party and the approval to be secured by a change for the other considerations having relation to the other considerations having r

bitter opponent of the governor's can-He set up his henchman, Mr. Grady, to attack him violently in the convention, and it is due to Mr. Grady to say that he performed his task in a way worthy of a Billingsgate fish-hag.

PERSONAL. A friend of Governor Cleveland thus describes him:-"He is a tall, stoutly hundred pounds, aged forty-seven years and a bachelor. He has dark brown hair, clear keen eyes and a firm and dignified expression. His manner is his 'nay' 'nay,'" that he often offends those who speak with him for the first time; but the longer he is known the more warmly he is esteemed, respected Mr. Cleveland was the democratic andidate for the office of Mayor of and admired. He does not wear his heart upon his sleeve for daws to peck lected by an unprecedented majority, at, but under his stern demeanor running upward of 5,000 ahead of the conceals a kindly, generous and chari-table nature. One of his oldest and most intimate friends characteristically date for local offices. His admininstration was marked by rare ability and defined him as "an up and up man. Everybody who has ever had any dealwith reckless and corrupt measures ings with him is aware that he means won him the respect of ail classes of citizens. Wasteful and corrupt measprecisely what he says and says exactnres were always vetoed and effectualless than in character, he is one of the v killed. Not an enactment was pass old Continental school of politicians, ed over his veto. The veto of the notorious street cleaning award alone from a former generation to teach us what strong, brave, honest, resolute men our forefathers were who founded He passed the first few weeks of his term of office in attentively studying the details of every department of the city administration. His previous experiences as assistant district attorney

MAYOR OF BUFFALO.

for and where to look for it. He found

the ordinary municipal abuses, sanc

tioned by long habit and immunity

flourishing as usual. One morning he surprised the city by issuing an order that all the officials should keep strict

business hours, like the employes of private firms. Before the office hold

ers had recovered from this shock he

public opinion was too strong for op-

position councilmen. They attempted

served by the charter for other pur-

oses, believing that Mayor Cleveland

oration Day, or that he would become unpopular if he did. Down came the

veto as promptly as ever, and in his

message the mayor so thoroughly exposed the trick that his popularity, instead of diminishing, rapidly increased.

His administration of the office fully

ustified the partiality of the friends

who insisted upon nominating him, and vindicated the good judgment of the people who so powerfully insisted upon electing him. It is not too much to say

that in the first half of the first year he

against the city were thoroughly au-

work that used to be given out in the

form of political patronage. So far as

one man can see, he saw to it that the

city got the full value of its money. He knew his power and was not afraid to use it. He conquered the most cor-

council and rebuked the conspirators in terms that brought the blush of shame

o the most brazen of aldermen. His

veto messages have become municipal classics. Knowing his duty, he faith-

GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

The administration of Grover Cleve-

fally performed it.

saved the city \$109,000.

and as sheriff taught him what to look association from the eighth judicial dis-Thomas A. Hendricks. Thomas Andrews Hendricks, exovernor of Indiana and candidate for he vice-presidency of the United States in 1876, is essentially a self-made man. lle is a native of Ohio, a state which eems never to tire of producing men began a series of vetoes which equally of active ambition and of great politiastonished the common council. This board had a republican majority and cal ability. As a young lawer, as a member of the state legislature, as conattempted to override the vetoes, but gressman, as United States senator, as Mayor Cleveland's terse, logical, businesslike messages were published, and overnor, he showed that he possessed alents which singled him out from unong his fellows. Add to this his to entrap him by passing a resolution apportioning for the celebration of Decoration Day a sum of money re-

> y six thousand, and good judges of political affairs in Indiana have declared that it was solely owing to the magic of his name that Indiana was won by the democrats. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, near the city of Zanesville, Sept. 7, 1819. His father, the late Major John Hendricks, with his tamily, left Ohio the spring after Thomas was born, and settled in Madison, Ind. Young Hendricks comp eted his education at Hanover College, one of the pioneer edu cational institutions of the west. Af ter leaving college he studied law, and in due time was admitted to the bar. From that time until the present he has been in the active practice of his pro-fession, excepting only the time he was

ried Miss Eliza C. Morgan. PUBLIC LIFE. Mr. Hendricks' public life has been ong and varied. In 1848 he was electlong and varied. In 1848 he was elected to the state legislature from his county. In 1850 he was chosen a delegate to the convention which made the present constitution of the state, and was an active participator in the prorupt combinations ever formed in the ceedings of that body. In 1851 he was elected to congress, and in 1852 was re-elected to the same office. In 1855 he was appointed commissioner of the general land office, and held the posi-tion until he resigned it in 1859. In 1863 he was elected a senator of the

United States and served a full term of The earliest reports from the democratic state convention of 1882 spoke of the nomination of Mayor Cleveland for until January, 1877, when he was succeeded by Governor Williams.

that state threw their votes for Horatio Seymour persistently, and finally produced a stampede of the whole conven-AS A LAWYER. In Mr. Hendricks' profession-the law-all acknowledge him to be great. particularly adapted him, and it is his favorite one. He has, since first en-tering public life, returned to the prac-tice of his profession with facility and zeal immediately upon the termination or intermission of official engagements. He studied the law at Chaml Pa., in the office of his uncle, Judge

Thomson, an eminent jurist of that state. He thoroughly mastered its elementary principles and the minutize of its practice. With this foundation and jority over Folger of 192,854,

As governor his independence and honesty insured his popularity. He will be always remembered as the man a loss, and is always strong in any control of the man a loss, and is always strong in any control of the man a loss, and is always strong in any control of the man a loss, and is always strong in any control of the man a loss, and is always strong in any control of the man a loss, and is always strong in any control of the man a loss, and is always strong in any control of the man a loss, and is always are man a loss are man a loss are man a loss are man a loss ar from the board of aldermen and which looked for turn in the fortune of a case. are destined to cleanse the political at- He encounters any such crisis with as PERSONAL.

Governor Hendricks is a man of medium height and symmetrical form. He is erect, active and vigorous. His face is manly and handsome. The feabear the stamp of that high, conscien-tions spirit which has always actuated tures are large and expressive, and him. His industry is beyond all question. Never has there been a man less approachable by politicians in quest of fat offices. His moral courage is great, forehead and full heavy jaw show wisforehead and full heavy jaw show wiseffect. For instance, those curtailing sort of rational longing for the honor the emoluments of the county clerk, of than an insatiable thirst for power. the register and of the sheriff. If he His disposition is as sunny as his comis elected president he may be expectplexion, and in social life he is a great ed to follow in the path of political rec-titude which has always distinguished him, and he will be opposed by none lovable, to political partisans courteous but the schemers and tricksters of his but cautious. He would rather conciliate an enemy than oblige an ally. His habits are such that he found \$5,000 a year ample for his expendi-tures during his senatorial term at Washington.

> VERY CONSOLING. [From the Texas Siftings.] It often occurs that doctors do not care to tell patients the whole truth. An Austin doctor has a very neat way

ALBANY, Oct. 20, 1883.

Governor Cleveland and John Kelly

Ever since that date Kelly has been a wonder; now we make light of it,

built gentleman, weighing over two so curt and brusque, his 'yea' 'yea,' and what he means. In appearance, no

and seems to have come down to us member of the large social clubs of Buffalo. In September, 1882, he was elected vice president of the state bar

personal popularity in Indiana and it explains why his name was selected for

he Tilden ticket in the notable cam-

paign of 1876. On that occasion he

earried his state by a majority of near-

commissioner of the general land office and the four years he was governor of Indiana. In 1845 Mr. Hendricks mar-

six years. In 1872 he was elected gov-It is a sufficient proof of the ability and success of Mr. Hendricks in the senate that toward the close of a sing.e term he had placed himself among the foremost men of his party and become a prominent candidate for the presilency. In the convention of 1868 he was brought forward, and at one time led all other candidates, receiving the solid vote of New York and the North west. Ohio, however, which had been compelled to abandon its own candidate, was determined to defeat all other western men, and the delegates from

much promptness, fortitude and address as it it had been anticipated and prepared for.

of encouraging the patient, and at the same time he does not deviate from the

"Doctor, please examine my chest. There is something the matter with my lungs," said a man far gone in con-The doctor examined the patient's chest, and consoled him by saying. "You just go home and don't bother

about your lungs."
"Is there nothing the matter with